ERRATUM

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Erratum to: Formula diet alters small intestine morphology, microbial abundance and reduces VE-cadherin and IL-10 expression in neonatal porcine model

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Erratum

Following publication of the original version [1] of the article in BMC Gastroenterology, it was brought to our attention that there was a mistake in the references list.

Please see updated references below:

32. Gomez-Gallego C, Collado MC, Perez G, Ilo T, Jaakkola UM, Bernal MJ et al. Resembling breast milk: influence of polyamine-supplemented formula on neonatal BALB/cOlaHsd mouse microbiota. Br J Nutr 2014;111:1050-8.

33. Gomez-Gallego C, Collado MC, Ilo T, Jaakkola UM, Bernal MJ, Periago MJ et al. Infant formula supplemented with polyamines alters the intestinal microbiota in neonatal BALB/cOlaHsd mice. J Nutr Biochem 2012;23:1508-13.

34. Gomez-Gallego C, Frias R, Perez-Martinez G, Bernal MJ, Periago MJ, Salminen S et al. Polyamine supplementation in infant formula: Influence on lymphocyte populations and immune system-related gene expression in a Balb/cOlaHsd mouse model. Food Research International 2014;59:8-15.

The above references should be cited in the following text as below:

"Polyamines appear to change the gut microbiota composition and influence the gut immune system. In neonatal BALBc mice higher levels of *Bifidobacterium* group, and *Lactobacillus Enterococcus* group were observed with infant formula supplemented with polyamines in comparison to formula alone and, polyamines supplementation in formula influences lymphocyte populations and immune system related gene expression [32-34]".



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Received: 23 May 2016 Accepted: 24 May 2016 Published online: 26 May 2016

Reference

 Yeruva L et al. Formula diet alters small intestine morphology, microbial abundance and reduces VE-cadherin and IL-10 expression in neonatal porcine model. BMC Gastroenterol. 2016;16:40.

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